

"All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or for any other purpose, should be addressed to Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio."



Flag of the free hope and home! By night hands to save given! They have left the world alone! And all the lines were born in heaven. Forever free and standing alone! When freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner waving o'er us!

News of the Week.

Dispatches from the Associated Press from Gen. McClellan's headquarters say that a great battle is likely to come off very soon. When Gen. Hancock moved toward Sharpsburg, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed at Shepherdstown and moved toward Smithfield, half way between Sharpsburg and Bunker Hill. He encamped at night about seven miles from Smithfield, having met with but slight resistance during the day. Next day his cavalry met the cavalry of Gen. Hancock near Smithfield. The enemy was found in large force not far distant, and it was believed that the Rebel Generals meant to give battle in or near their present position.

Washington dispatches say that accounts received from other than newspaper sources show that since the battle of Antietam, there is less inclination in Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that the result of that engagement has had a beneficial influence.

The Department of the Tennessee, to which Maj. Gen. Grant has been assigned, will include Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River.

Samuel G. Daily has been re-elected Delegate in Congress from Nebraska by an increased majority. He is a Republican.

Parson Brownlow has written a letter defending General Morgan's evacuation of Cumberland Gap, but blaming the Government for their neglect of East Tennessee, both on account of its importance as a base for military movements, and of justice to its heroic, but down-trodden people. The Parson would like to have the leadership of a force of 15,000 men to effect the liberation of this section of Tennessee.

Gen. Fremont says that the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The Rebels, in all their conversation, alluded to it as a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg large numbers were congregated, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the stables.

The Rebel rough-riding, John Morgan, made a dash into Lexington, Ky., on Saturday morning, but did not stay. Our men fought awhile, but he was too strong for them; we had six killed, and 125 were taken prisoners, but immediately paroled. On Sunday, when between Versailles and Frankfort, Morgan was met by 2,500 of Gen. Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed and dispersed the Rebels. Lexington is now in possession of Union troops.

Secretary Chase is reported seriously ill, at Washington. Later reports say he is better.

An Indianapolis dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says Bragg and Kirby Smith have succeeded in getting their entire armies, wagons and supplies safely out of Kentucky through Powell's Gap, and that Gen. Buell's immense army is marching North.

Nothing important has yet taken place on the Potomac, although it is generally agreed that a great battle will soon be fought. Some papers think the Rebels will be the aggressors. The Baltimore American says upon Gen. McClellan to disturb the Rebels on the Potomac. There is a report also that McClellan's army has returned to Harper's Ferry.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday of last week general elections for State and county officers, and Members of Congress, came off in the States of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and IOWA. PENNSYLVANIA has elected 14 Union Members of Congress, and 9 Democrats—with one (the Erie) District not reported. The State Ticket is in doubt, but we think the Union Ticket is elected. The exact majority for Major Henry in Philadelphia is 5,088.

The Democrats have carried OHIO by about 12,000 majority. We have elected Gen. Schenck to Congress, over Vallandigham, in the Third District. Gen. Ashley is re-elected in the Tenth (Toledo) District. Col. Eckley in the Seventeenth District, Judge Spaulding in the Eighteenth, and Gen. Garfield in the Nineteenth. The Democrats have probably carried the other Districts, which will give them fourteen members from this State. In this (Sixteenth) District White beats Bingham about 1,500. Belmont gives White 1,017—Tuscarawas, 1,182. Bingham got a majority of 45 in Guernsey, and 275 in Harrison. Noble gives White 323 majority.

The majority in our County against us was heavier than we expected; although, with 1,500 of our Union voters, although in

the army, we could not expect much better. Capt. Kirk's Company in the 126th Regiment, now at Parkersburg, took a vote on election day, and the patent Democrats only got one vote out of sixty-one. So it is with all of the Companies from this county. The Proclamation also injured us here, and so did the draft. Many people thought if these Democratic tricksters were elected the war would be stopped instantly, and thus they would avoid being drafted into the army and save their penions. They have preached peace to the people until they have preached themselves into fat offices—and that will be the end of it. Meantime, the war will go on, and the Rebels, seeing the triumph in support of the Northern States of a party hostile to the Administration, will make their resistance longer and bloodier.

INDIANA has also elected the Democratic State ticket, and the bogus Democracy have gained two Members of Congress. IOWA has done better than any of the States which voted on Tuesday. She sends six Republican Union members to the next Congress, and elects her State ticket by about 10,000 majority. In that State the soldiers were allowed to vote, and how they voted may be understood by the returns from two regiments. The 29th regiment gave for Congress, Republican, 272; Democratic, 82. The 30th gave Republican, 334; Democratic, 100. Had the brave soldiers of our State been permitted to vote we should have had a different and more desirable result.

If two thirds of the Republicans and Union Democrats go to war, and the bogus Democrats all stay at home to vote, it is not difficult to determine how the election will go. Whether such a thing is highly honorable or not, in a time of war, is another question.

Letter from the 126th Reg't.

PARKERSBURG, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Thinking perhaps some of the readers of your paper would like to hear from the 126th Regiment, O. V. I., I have concluded to make a brief statement. The Regiment is officered as follows:

Colonel—B. F. Smith, of 8th U. S. Infantry.

Adjutant—Colonel—William H. Harland, of Steubenville, Jefferson Co., O., late Captain in the 30th Regt. O. V. I.

Major—Aaron W. Ebbitt, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Surgeon—Dr. William Estep, of Loydsville, Ind. Co., O.

Adjutant—W. Southerland, of Jefferson Co., Ohio.

Quartermaster—Alexander Patterson, of Jefferson Co., Ohio.

Chaplain—Rev. Andrews, of Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

Capt. Company A—G. W. Vorhes, of Harrison Co., O.

Capt. Company B—Wm. B. Kirk, of Belmont Co., O.

Capt. Company C—R. M. Lyons, of Harrison Co., O.

Capt. Company D—Samuel Paisley, of Jefferson Co., O.

Capt. Company E—W. L. Dixon, of Tuscarawas Co., O.

Capt. Company F—Jacob Weyand, of Carroll Co., O.

Capt. Company G—Oliver W. Franco, of Tuscarawas Co., O.

Capt. Company H—Jonathan McCready, of Harrison Co., O.

Capt. Company I—Rouben Lampton, of Perry Co., O.

Capt. Company K—Henry Yaunts, of Fairfield Co., O.

Col. Smith is the man who so coolly smoked his pipe at the battle of Shiloh during the thickest and hottest of the fight. He commanded the 1st Ohio Regiment. He is a West Point graduate. This company with seven years' experience, gives him military ability. In a word, he is a man from whom the country expects some fighting, and he has the Regiment that can do it. A finer Regiment of men, take them all together, has never left the State of Ohio, and are now under excellent discipline, both in Company and Regimental drill, and notwithstanding the Regiment has not been filled up until recently, they have not been idle.

In connection with companies from the 5th and 11th Va. Regiment (who are quartered here) they have made frequent excursions into the country, for the purpose of meeting marauding bands of robbers, who are continually scouring Western Virginia, with whom they have frequently met, and so often have taken prisoners, horses, guns, &c. A few nights since fifteen of the 126th met and attacked forty Rebel cavalry, captured three prisoners, twelve horses, and several guns, and made the balance "skedaddle." One of the prisoners was a former resident of this city, and well known to many of the citizens of Belmont county, by the name of McGuire.

The only casualty upon the part of the 126th was Co. E. B. H. Bryon got his thumb shot off, but is doing well, and will soon be able to duty.

This morning we are under marching orders to join Gen. Kelly at Cumberland, and if the order is not countermanded, we go to-morrow. In fact we are anxious to go to-morrow.

The President's emancipation proclamation was hailed throughout the entire camp with joy. The only objections we ever heard of, is the time, we think it should have been shorter. We believe it the only truce, and should have been adopted long since. The army is tired of the former milk-and-water policy.

We are sorry to see that the Democrats in Ohio have used every exertion, to arouse the old political feeling, for the purpose of carrying the election. They have done it, and the rebels look upon it as the greatest victory they have achieved since the Rebel cause. But we are not deceived. The election was held under the shadow of the sword, and we are not deceived. The election was held under the shadow of the sword, and we are not deceived.

The 123d Ohio Regiment came here yesterday, and will join Milroy's Brigade, who are also here on their way back toward Maryland.

After we cross the mountains, you may again hear from

MAJOR JOHN S. PHAROS of the gallant 95th arrived in the city yesterday, and may be seen at the American House for a few days. (Columbus Journal, Saturday.

Interesting Correspondence.

(From the Columbus Journal.)

We have been kindly furnished with the following correspondence between Governor Tod and Col. Fuller, of the 27th Ohio Regiment. The circumstance is one of thrilling interest. History has not a braver patriot, and posterity will do honor to the act.

HEADQUARTERS 1st Div. to Governor, PARKERSBURG, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

To the Governor of Ohio:

Sir:—I have the honor of forwarding to you Excellency the "Battle Flag" of the 9th Texas Regiment, which was captured by a private of the 27th Ohio Infantry, at the battle of Corinth, October 4th, 1862. The Rebels, in four close columns, were pressing, with the gallantry amounting to recklessness, upon the Ohio Brigade, with the evident intention of breaking our line, when the terrible and incessant fire of our men drove them back in the utmost confusion.

The 9th Texas bore down upon the left flank of the 27th Ohio, with their flag at the head of their column, and advanced to within six or eight yards of our line, when Orrin B. Gould, a private of Company G, shot down the color-bearer and rushed forward for the rebel flag. A rebel officer shouted to his men to "save their colors," and, at the same moment, put a bullet into the breast of Gould; but the young hero was not to be intimidated. With the flag-staff in his hand and the bullet in his breast, he returned to his regiment, waving the former defiantly in the face of the enemy.

After the battle, when visiting the hospital, I found young Gould, severely wounded, but evidently in great pain. Upon seeing me, his pale face was instantly radiant with smiles, and pointing to his wound, he said, "Colonel, I don't care for this since I got the flag."

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN M. FULLER, Colonel 27th Ohio.

Commanding 1st Brigade 2d Division.

Hon. DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16, 1862.

John M. Fuller, Colonel 27th Regiment O. V. I., Ripley, Miss.

DEAR COLONEL:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, accompanying the bloody Flag of the 9th Texas Regiment, captured by the gallant Orrin B. Gould, a private of Co. G, in your regiment, in the great battle fought on the 4th instant near Corinth. She bears and carries the name of the State, will fill his heart with pride and gratitude. I am pained to learn that the wound received by this hero proved fatal, and that he is no longer in the land of the living, to enjoy the rich reward due to his gallantry.

But although dead, I have determined to give to his relative and brave soldier's evidence of my appreciation of his noble conduct; and therefore herewith enclose you a commission for him as Captain in your regiment, of the date of your great battle, Oct. 4th, 1862.

The bloody Flag sent me, I have given a prominent position, in the room in the State House, appropriated to the keeping of the many trophies taken on the field of battle, by the brave and loyal hearts from Ohio; and, as the most fitting account of our possession of this trophy, I attach your elegant and many letter to the Flag.

In this connection, allow me to assure you, and the brave men under your command, that the noble and gallant gallantry of your Regiment on the bloody field is fully appreciated by the people of Ohio. Make this known to the heroes of your Regiment, and assure them that when this war is over, and our glorious old flag can again float over every inch of the territory possessed by the United States, and they thus permitted to return to their homes, they love so much, they will receive the hearty greeting of all who appreciate our glorious institutions.

Very truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Arrest of Traitors.

A detachment of 250 men from the 120th regiment, at Camp Mansfield, were sent to Canton on Saturday last to arrest certain parties who had been encouraging the drafted men of Stark county to resist the draft. McGregor, of the Stark County Democrat, was arrested, before he could effect a contemplated escape, and was taken to the military prison at Columbus. He is a man of fine character, and another of like character, were taken and lodged in jail, but they were afterwards removed to Camp Mansfield. Judge Holden, for whom also there was a warrant, succeeded in making his escape. This individual, however, is not a traitor, but a Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th District. (Plymouth Advertiser.)

It is rumored that Gov. Buckingham will at once order another draft to fill up the deficiencies on the former one, and that a special session of the legislature will be called on or about December 1st, to provide means by which Connecticut soldiers in the army will be allowed to participate in the state elections.

The result of the town elections in Lithfield county, are fifteen towns Union, eight anti-Union, and two divided—Connecticut Exchange.

EFFECTS OF A REBEL RAID.—The portion of Pennsylvania lately invaded by the rebels gave increased Union majorities. The war had come home to the people, and they united and cast their votes for the Union.

In Newburg, in Warren county, Indiana, the same result has followed a life campaign. The majority in Newburg for the Union State ticket averages 232. Alvah Jones is a majority 233. (Indianapolis Journal.)

LIMIT. WORDS.—We are happy to know that this distinguished officer has fully recovered from the injuries received during the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimack, and that he will shortly be placed in command of one of the new monitors, where his eminent bravery and skill will undoubtedly again round to the glory of the navy and to the confusion of traitors. (N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL says:

The stuffing of ballot boxes in Bartholomew, Jennings, Shelby, Johnson and Morgan counties by the Knights of the Golden Circle, on Tuesday, was unprecedented in the annals of election frauds. Lodges of the secret society exist in every township in those counties.

Gen. JEFF. O. DAVIS.—On the 14th, Gen. Davis received an order from the War Department, releasing him from the army, under which he has hitherto been confined since killing Nelson. There were serious feelings in the army, and the general was believed to have been in the field again, before long. He appeared on the streets of Louisville, on Tuesday, for the first time since Nelson's death.

The President's Proclamation in North Carolina.

The Rochester (N. H.) American, of the 14th inst., contains the following:

"Gentlemen by the name name of Jas. M. Smith, a native of the eastern part of this State, has just arrived in this city, direct from the interior of North Carolina. He has resided in that section for the last seven years, and had previously lived eight years in other parts of the South. He is now settled in the Union town at Newbern. Mr. Smith's opinion of the Proclamation of President Lincoln is, that it is the greatest consideration among the large slaveholders of that portion of the State. Indeed, so great is their terror that a large body of them have united in a petition to the Governor, imploring him to use his influence to secure the removal of the troops belonging to this State, in order that they may be protected from a slave insurrection, which they believe to be imminent. The Governor has also been requested to call a convention of the people, to take measures to bring the State back into the Union, which they might well themselves feel the need of containing in the proclamation. He says that as soon as it was known that the proclamation had been issued, measures were taken to prevent any more of the soldiers raised there by conscription from leaving the State. He is of the opinion that in a very short time the proclamation will be known to the slaves in every nook and corner of the State. Mr. Smith also declares that the more intelligent of the non-slaveholders in that locality are greatly rejoiced that the Proclamation has been adopted by the Federal Government. They believe that the abolition of Slavery will be of immense benefit to them, as it will give dignity and respectability to labor."

Obeying Orders.

The Equivocal, in its election table, classed all the Republicans and Union men as Abolitionists. This is in pursuance of a recent order issued by Beauregard, which is thus announced in a letter to Gen. Bragg:

"By the by, I think we ought heretofore, in our official papers to call the 'Yankess' 'Abolitionists' instead of 'Federalists,' for they now proclaim only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights; and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command."

Sincerely your friend,

U. S. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

The Equivocal has recently been served with a copy of a general order. In plain obedience to orders is indispensable to military success. It seems the Equivocal is an avowed adherent of the Confederate Democracy. So it was supposed. (Cincinnati Gazette, Saturday.)

Apples for the Hospitals.

CENTRAL TRUNK SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as early as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in two large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying them by their members, and such voluntary laborers as they can enlist, and to notify the nearest depot at the same place, so that they may be disposed of off-hand, and be able themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, and are much more acceptable. Good quality of fruit will be very acceptable.

FRID. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Tax Hon. Joseph Holt, in reply to an invitation to address a Union meeting in New York, in behalf of the election of Wardworth, wrote the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1862.

"Mr. H. R. Lee, Chairman, &c.:

"Sir: In reply to your note of the 11th inst., I have to state that the pressure of my official duties here, such as to oblige me to decline the invitation with which, on behalf of the Union State Committee, you have honored me. Were it in my power to leave Washington, nothing would gratify me more than to co-operate with the Commission in the great work of the nation, in which they are engaged. The privilege of doing so, however, is decidedly denied me."

Very respectfully, J. Holt.

The Butterfat Traitors.

The Newburyport Herald (Democratic paper) speaks as follows:

"Are we dreaming, then, or is it a reality that a time is at hand when so valiantly solemn—with the roar of cannon from the banks of the Merrimack in our ears, with the green graves of the martyrs to liberty in every State of the Union, and with the unbearably dead yet before us, speaking from their ghastly wounds and bidding us be men—is it a dream or reality, that now we hear men talking of party, and now we see miserable souls, whose very existence is proof of the infinite mercy of God—running round for office? Heaven forgive us if we do not hold all such in the most perfect contempt our nature will permit."

At the residence of Dr. Fisher, in this city, on the 10th inst., died, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, in the 61st year of her age.

The deceased had been afflicted for more than three years past, yet died suddenly and unexpectedly. In her youth she became a member of Church, and remained in good standing therein up to the time of her death.

Mrs. Clements was highly esteemed by friends and acquaintances for her many good qualities, and gave comforting evidence that she was fully prepared for death.

The New York World from being a moderate and dignified Republican journal, has changed to a Butternut of the deepest dye. When the company owning the concern resolved to support the present Butternut ticket in New York, Mr. Spaulding, the editor, whose able leadership gave the World its reputation, has over had for ability and honesty, withdrew from the paper, which was to be prostituted to such vile purposes. The concern is now under control of the Seymour-Fernando Wood faction.

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Obituary.

Died, on Saturday evening, 11th inst., of Dysentery, Lydia Ellen, daughter of Henry and Mary Hundersdorf, aged 10 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Yes, Ellen is gone! but weep not, disconsolate friends, for your loss is undoubtedly regained. She was a lovely child, always at peace with every one; and her absence is sorely felt by all. Her seat is vacant in the school room, where, in health, it was always her joy to be, and her sweet innocent prattle is sadly missed at home by devoted parents, and loving brothers and sisters. But like a flower she has perished, and like a flower will bloom again, transplanted in the garden of Heaven, to fade no more. Yes, rest dear Ellen. The grave has won the victory, but thy spirit is present with the Lord.

Also, our lovely child, but thou shouldst die! Thou, who wert made so beautifully fair! Thou, who wert so full of life and joy! And leave this world in thy absence fair!

CAPTAIN O. N. A. D.

LONGBOWNEARDS.—Beauregard proposed a new war policy. Having lost confidence in steel and gunpowder, he proposes to bombard the northwestern soldiers with the symbol of "Abolitionists." He says it will have a "winning effect." This will be a style of warfare better adapted to his military genius.

A Loyal Warning from a Slave State.

In that patriotic journal the Baltimore American we find the following just and sensible comments upon the condition of parties in this and other free States, and clean exposure of the intentions of the "democratic" leaders. The warnings given by the American to the citizens of Maryland are worth the careful attention of all loyal and earnest Union men here and everywhere.

(From the Baltimore American, October 18.)

THIS NEW WARFARE UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

It is time, in view of what is happening in the great States North of us in the way of organizing a fierce opposition to the Government, to credit Maryland with an additional claim to unflinching and wholesale loyalty, since from the time the war was inaugurated no such opposition proportionate to the cause have been paraded within the bounds of our State as is now being displayed elsewhere. The old Buchanan, Breckinridge democracy are again in the field with colors flying, and with sins against their heads to sink them to political perdition as the abettors of treason and the plan for undoing the republic, they yet have the assurance to proclaim themselves the only men worthy of being entrusted with the destinies of the republic and the Union, and are moving heaven and earth to get into power once more on the strength of these pretensions. For one, we have had enough of Vallandigham, as we long ago had enough of his conspect, the traitor Breckinridge. And it is sufficient for the loyal men of Maryland to find any set of men in close affiliation with these to make them repudiate them in favor of the party in power—the Union party—no matter how little their sympathies were with our present rulers in the outset of the difficulties upon the nation.

There are but two parties now, the Union party—composed of men who stand by the President, and who include in their ranks those like Everett, Dickinson and others of all parties who differed with each other in the past—and the comforters of treason, who seize the opportunity now, when the Government is surrounded by difficulties, as we long ago had enough of his conspect, the traitor Breckinridge. And it is sufficient for the loyal men of Maryland to find any set of men in close affiliation with these to make them repudiate them in favor of the party in power—the Union party—no matter how little their sympathies were with our present rulers in the outset of the difficulties upon the nation.

And if there is any loyal man in the wide land who is at all doubtful of what he should do when his ears are assailed by the clamor of demagogues, he has but to determine his line of duty by sedulously shunning all political association with those more zealous in denouncing a war against the Government than in sustaining it in a crisis like the present. That our rulers have committed no errors in the awfully responsible duties they have been compelled to assume by the wickedness of the revolt we shall not pretend to say; but that they have in the main discharged their duty, and thereby, thereby, thanks to the loyal citizens, we are ready to affirm and to prove on all proper occasions.

We have only to glance over the proceedings of the opposition meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New York; the other night, to find in its organization essentially the same mischievous elements which distinguished another at the same place some several months ago. All know too well the proclivities of Fernando Wood and those associated with him, shown from the very inception of our difficulties; and there is, therefore, no more difficulty in shunning disloyal associations, where such names are in the program, than there would be in avoiding affiliation with their allies at Richmond. Their very talk about "compromise" and "conventions" betrays the traitors of the South and the loyal men who are fighting in the cause of free Government and humanity, is a deadly insult to all loyalty; for it is a "compromise" contemplated with a view to the overthrow of the Government, and the restoration of the old slave power.

Let us learn the consequences of its acts; let villain receive its appropriate reward; and if there are those who would shield it for their own ambitious purposes, who would patch up a wretched truce, a "restoration," the result of which would be to give to the traitors a chance to perpetrate a bloodier and more successful programme two or three years hence, or the first time hereafter when they might be disappointed in their designs on the Presidency, we are not with them; and we shall never cease to condemn and to denounce them as they deserve.

The Breckinridge democracy are already responsible for the work enough inflicted upon the country, and they ought well, after what has happened, hide their heads forever from the scorn and indignation of a suffering people. Maryland and the other border States appreciate them, even if the people of the Empire State do not; and as against them and their devilish aims, Maryland will stand by the Government, and they would now that promise, and this to the bitter end.

And what more, we believe the people as a whole, of the other loyal States will do so. Public attention is aroused by the perils of the hour, and cannot be compromised by the usual shallow arts of demagogues and traitors. The Federal Executive and those around him have done their duty in a way to deserve the gratitude of all loyal men, and the country will not consent to the inauguration of a new war upon him in addition to that already severely waged by a band of vile traitors who ever cherished the condemnation of the world.

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Table with multiple columns containing names and other details, likely a roster or list of personnel.

Report of Lieut. Col. Strickland, commanding 50th Reg't O. V. I.

HEADQUARTERS 50th REG'T O. V. I., CAMP NEAR PERRYVILLE, OCT. 10.

To Col. A. F. Hall, commanding Tenth Division Army of the Ohio:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the part taken by the Fifth Ohio Regiment Volunteers, in the battle near Perryville, on the 8th inst. The regiment was thrown into line of battle by order of Colonel Webster, commanding 34th Brigade, Tenth Division, (the regiment in command of Col. J. M. Taylor,) in the ravine to the left and rear of the 19th Indiana Battery, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Col. Webster commanded Col. Taylor to change position to the left, about a regiment and a half distance on the crest of the hill, to support the same battery at this point. Finding myself the working officer present of the regiment, I assumed command, and ordered it to the front and commenced firing to resist the enemy, who was closely and rapidly marching on us. The movement was successful; and the steady and continuous fire of the 50th regiment drove the enemy back. I was then ordered by Col. Webster to make a charge directly to the front, over a fence and through a cornfield down a ravine, which was done promptly and successfully. The enemy fled in great disorder. The regiment continued to hold this position (at which point I was ordered by Col. Webster to halt it), until about 5 o'clock P. M., when not having seen our hard-fought 19th Indiana Battery for some fifteen minutes' time, an Aid rode up and reported Col. Webster mortally wounded, and that the order was to retire to the left flank. At this moment I saw the Nineteenth Indiana battery moving to the rear. Without having any further orders, I moved the regiment to the left about 200 yards. I then filed the regiment to the left about 200 yards, where I was met by Gen. Rousseau. He ordered me to move to the front to support a battery, which I promptly did. I must here mention that company A, Capt. Cook, and company F, Capt. Clark, by order of Col. Webster, from the first were left to the immediate support of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, and remained in that position, under the command of Capt. Clark, during the contest, and heavy fire of musketry, which was as effectually returned until the moving to the rear of the battery, when the two companies moved off, supporting the battery in perfect order.

The officers and men under my command behaved coolly and bravely through the entire engagement. It would be impossible to make any distinction. Captain Carr, of company D, fell in the charge while boldly leading his men on. Captain Carter, of company I, fell as gloriously with his face to the foe, as a soldier should. Lieutenant Key, of company J, after the fall of Captain Carr, while bravely leading his boys in the charge, was seriously wounded in the knee.